

No. 720,344.

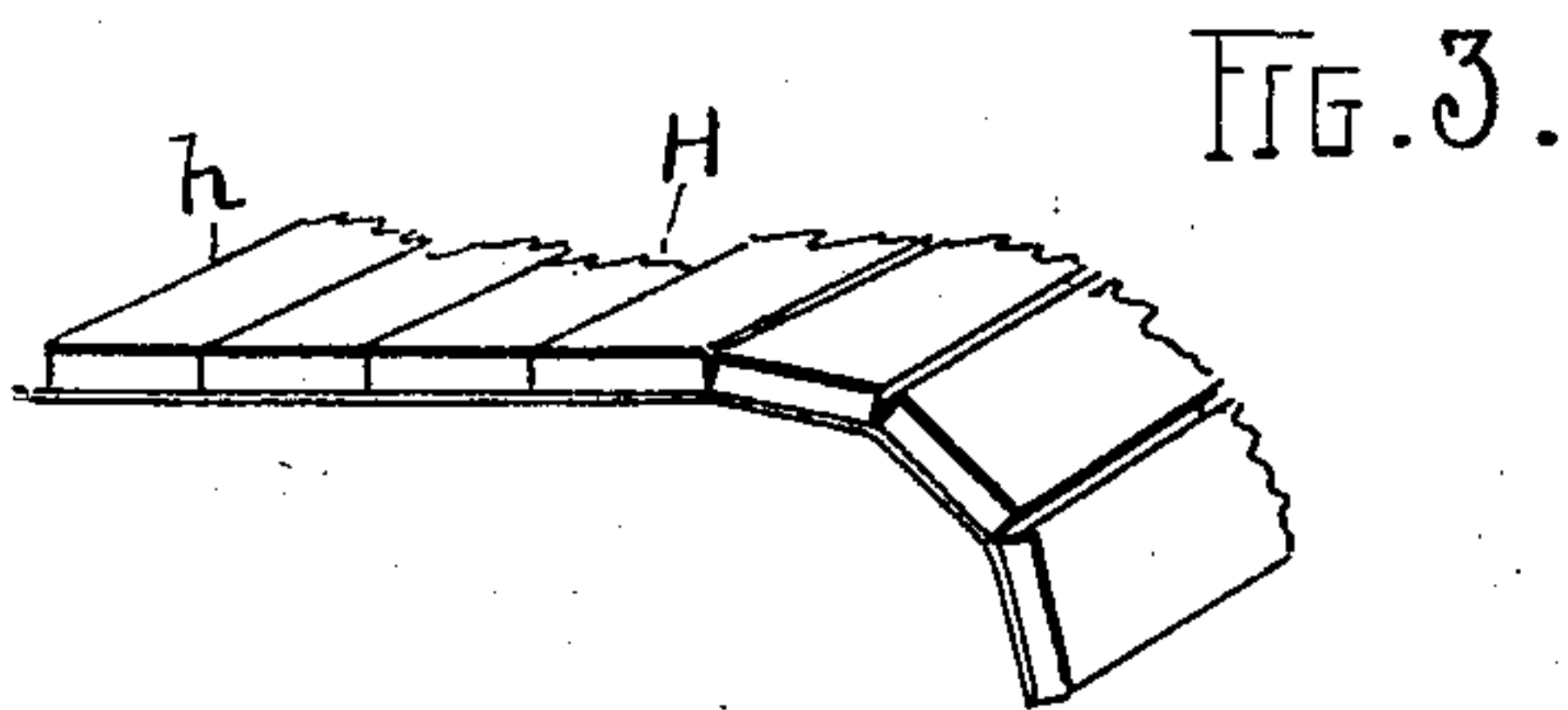
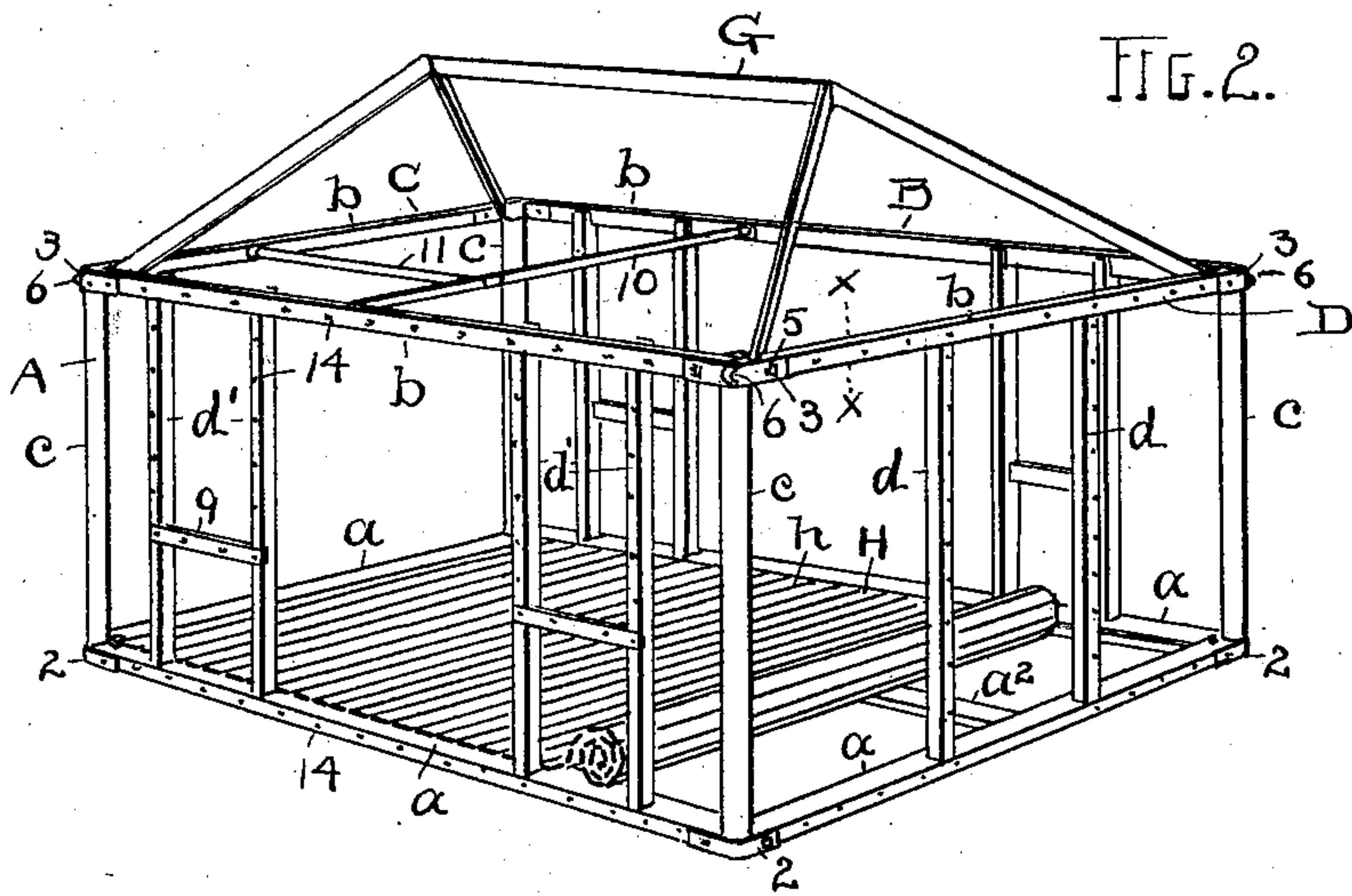
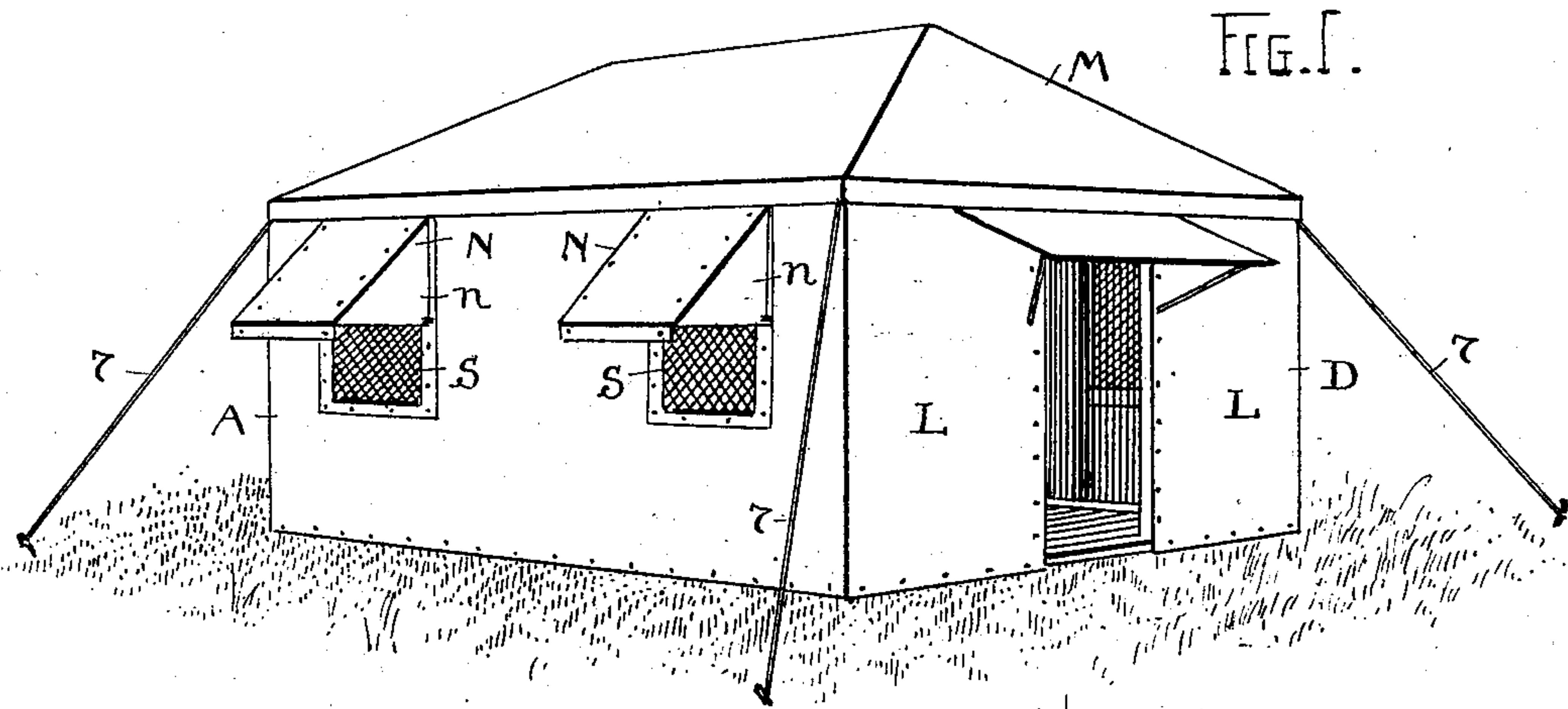
PATENTED FEB. 10, 1903.

J. H. HAGEDORN.  
CANVAS COVERED KNOCKDOWN HOUSE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 15, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



ATTEST  
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INVENTOR  
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FIG. 4.

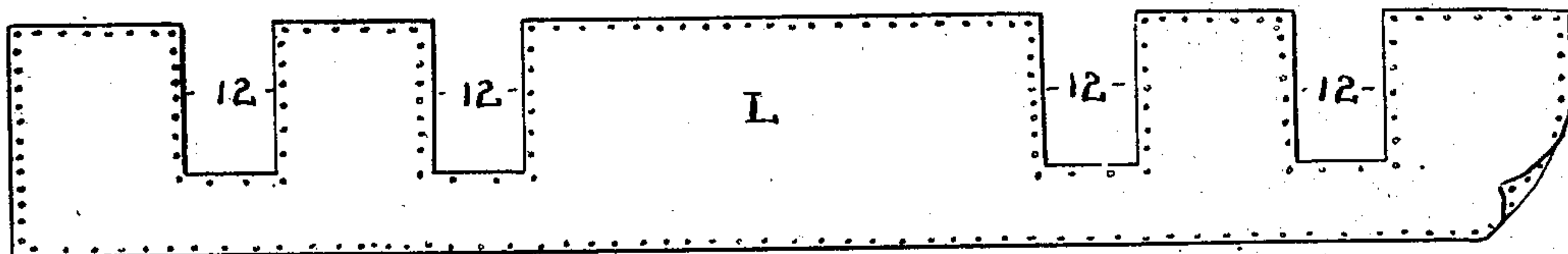


FIG. 5.

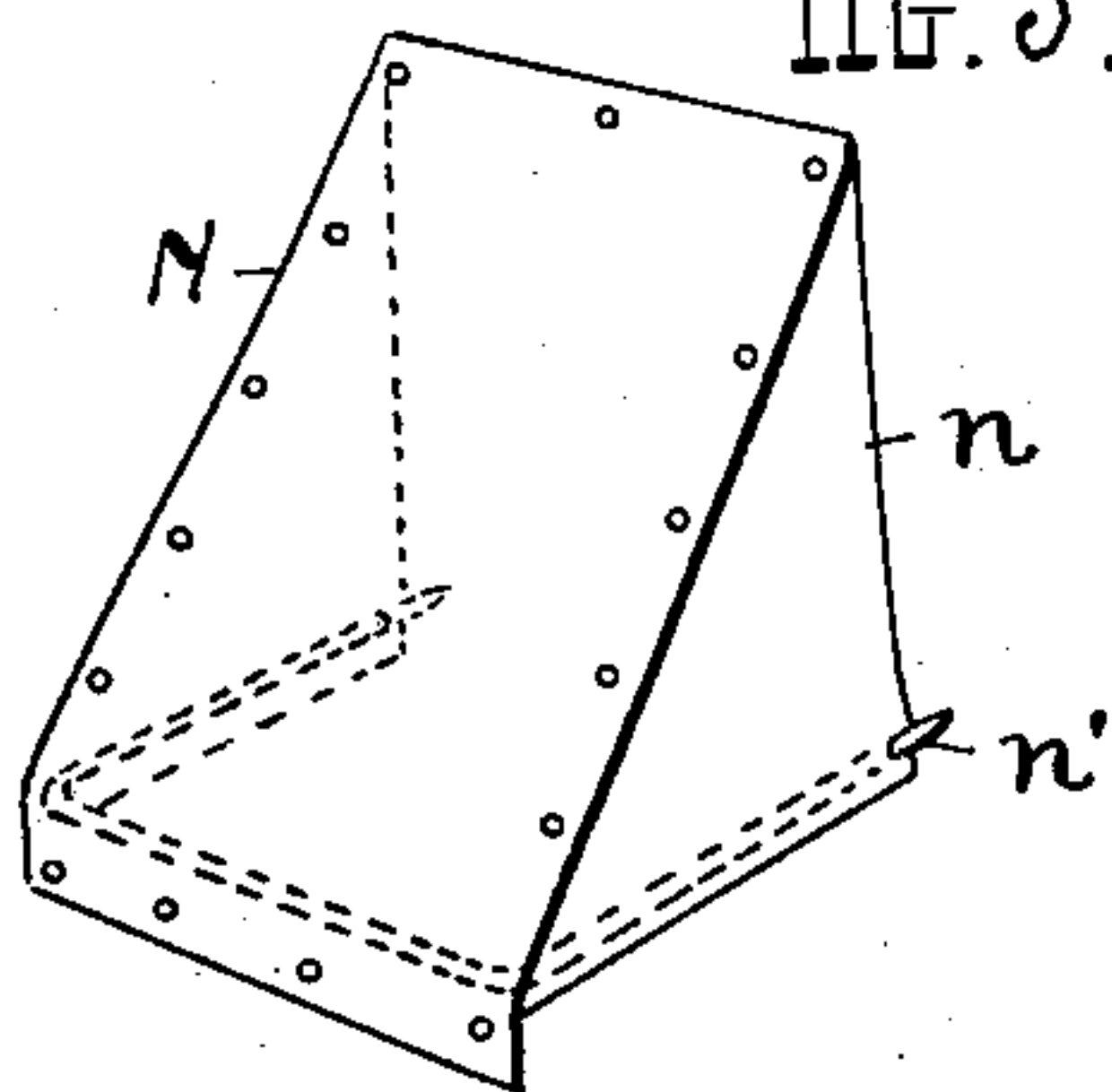


FIG. 6.

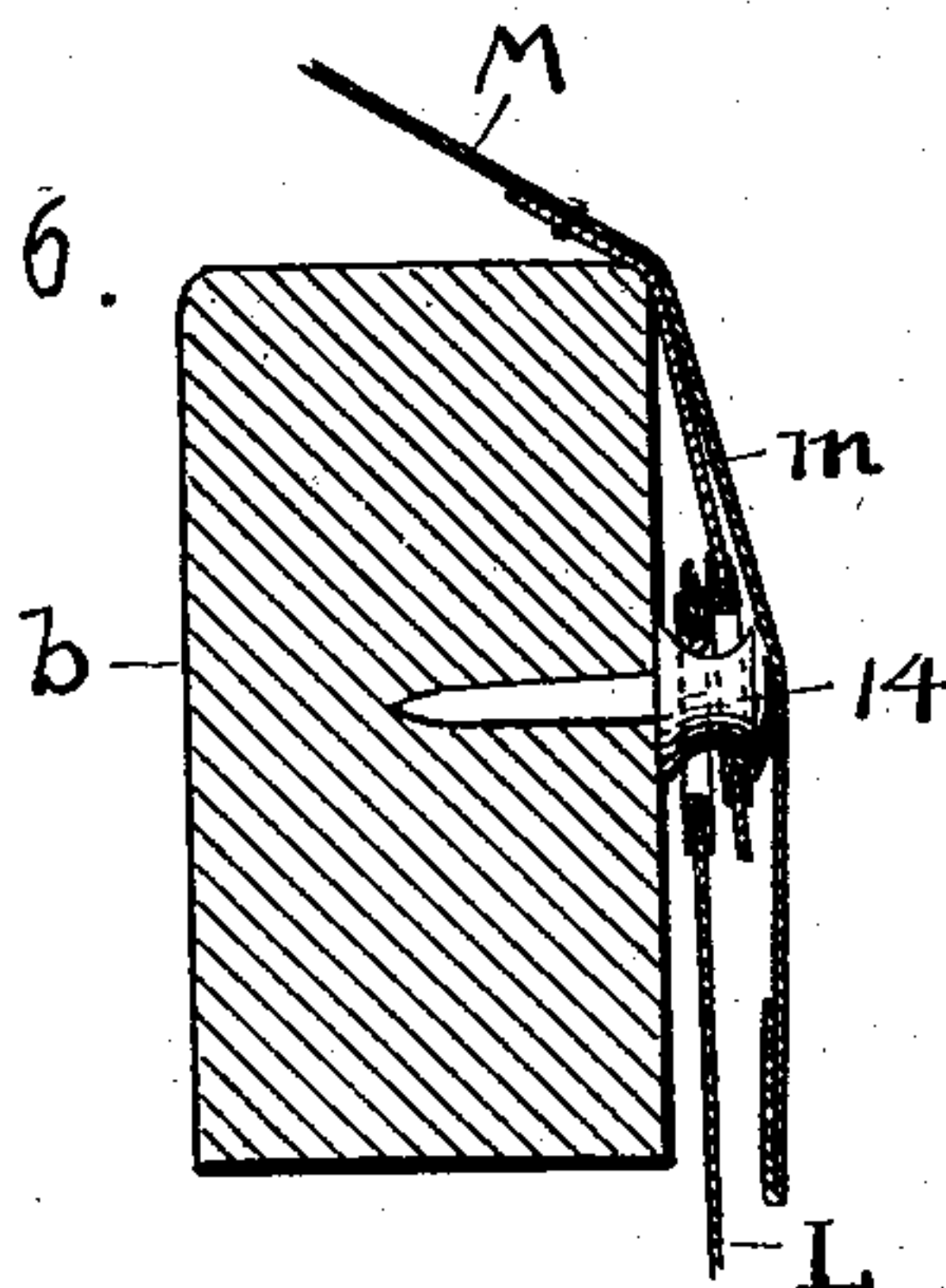


FIG. 7.

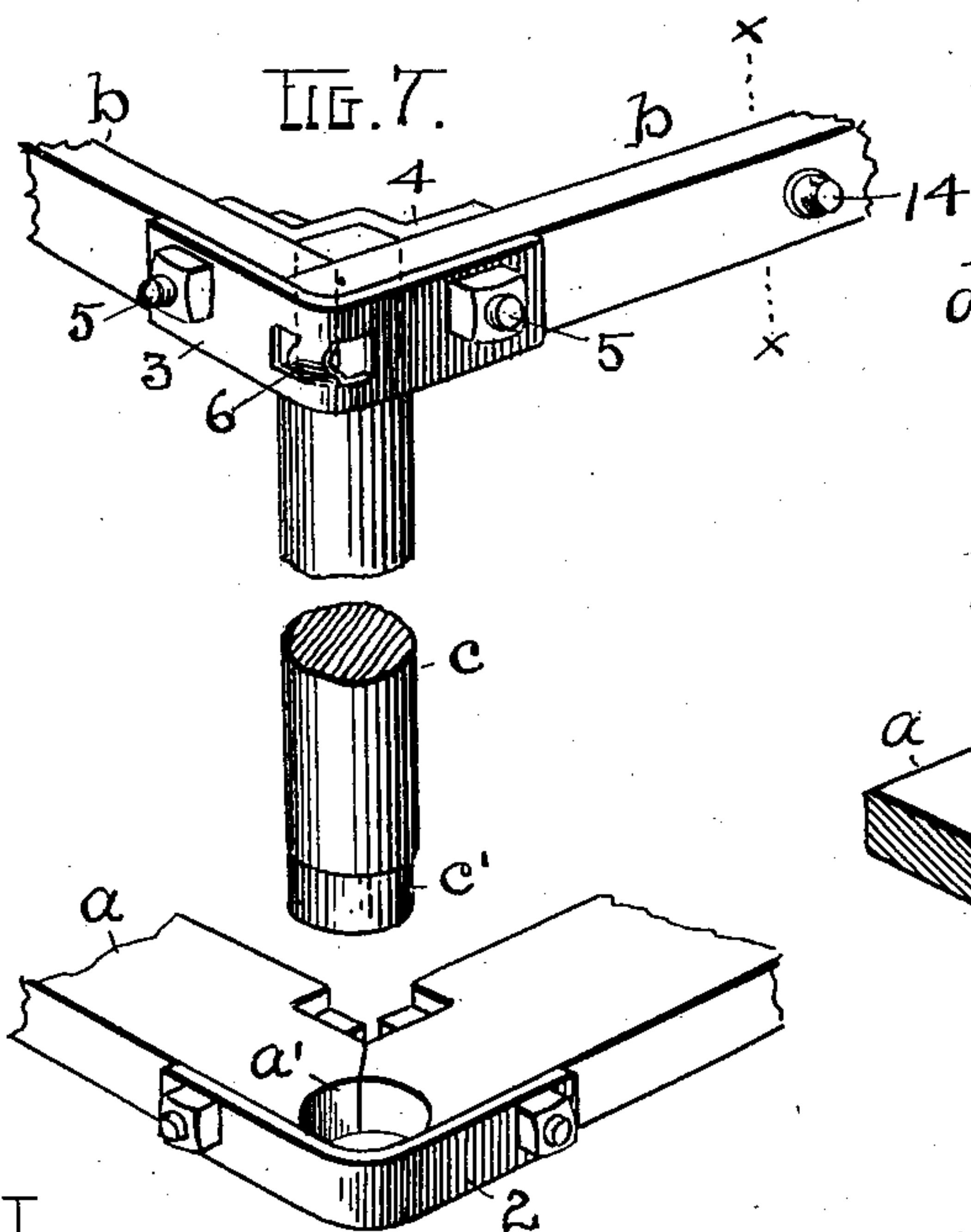


FIG. 8.

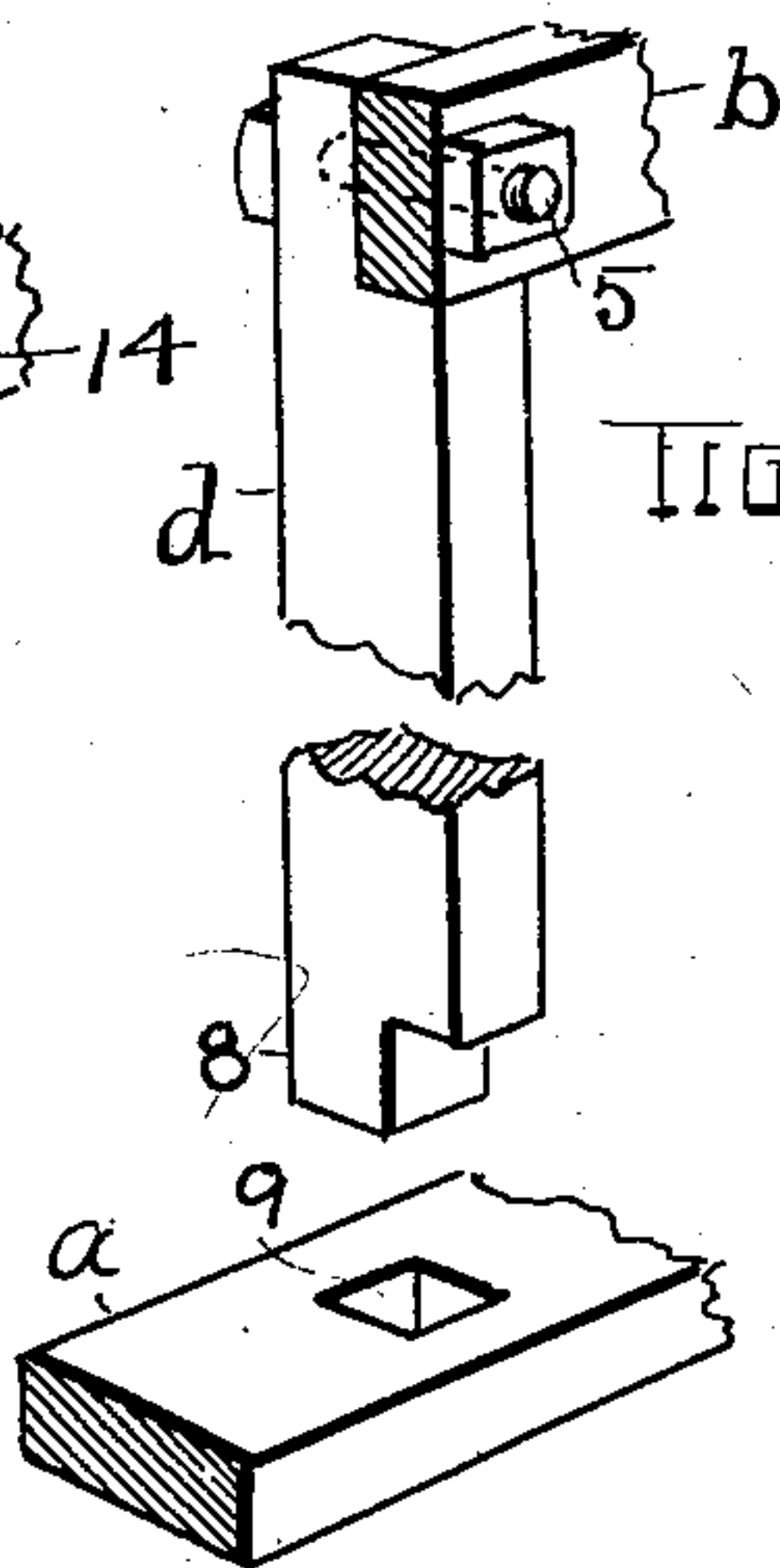
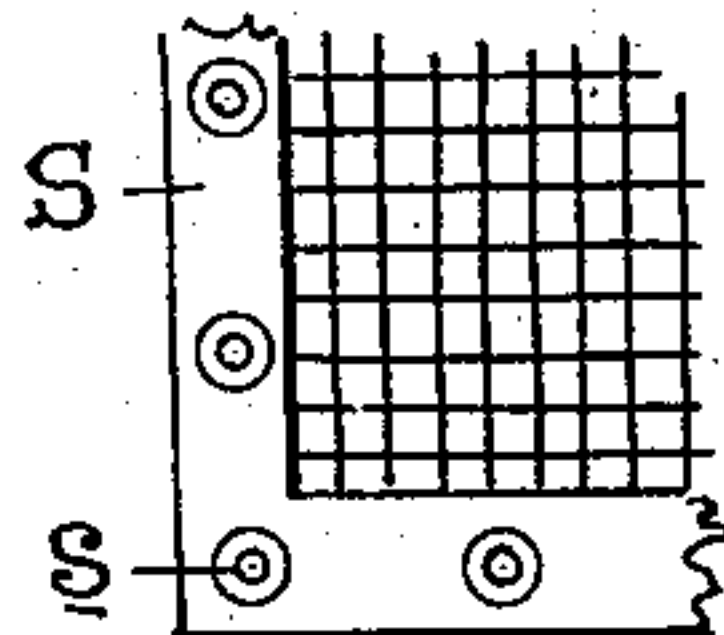


FIG. 9.



ATTEST.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CANVAS-COVERED KNOCKDOWN HOUSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,344, dated February 10, 1903.

Application filed July 15, 1902. Serial No. 115,645. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN HENRY HAGEDORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Canvas-Covered Knockdown Houses; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a canvas-covered knockdown house designed to substitute the canvas tent now commonly used for camping-out purposes, all substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my new and improved canvas-covered structure shown with awnings over its doors and windows and staked at its corners for greater security. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the skeleton frame and the folding floor partly rolled. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of a portion of said floor. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the canvas which forms the entire side or side wall of the house from edge to edge of the door-posts. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the window-awnings, as hereinafter more fully described. Fig. 6 is an enlarged cross-section of one of the horizontal top rails of the main frame corresponding substantially to line  $x x$ , Figs. 2 and 7, and showing one of the buttons and the manner of securing the canvas cover thereto. Fig. 7 is an enlarged corner-section of the main frame in which all the corners are alike with parts broken away here and there and partly separated. Fig. 8 represents one of the several posts intermediate of the corners and shows its connection with the rails or bars top and bottom. Fig. 9 is a view of a section of a window-screen.

The structure thus shown represents what I term a "canvas house" in contradistinction of a canvas tent and which has the outline and framework of a square house with a canvas wall and cover and a preferably rolling wooden floor raised above the ground sufficiently for ventilation and altogether affording the comforts and conveniences of a wooden structure so far as dwelling securely therein

is concerned and at the same time providing all the advantages of a tent for summer outing, but with obviously improved convenience and comfort over the ordinary tent by reason of the shape and roominess of the structure. To these ends I provide a separable or knockdown framework that is made in different parts and all the parts of the entire structure adapted to be taken down and folded for shipping and for storing in the winter and with comparatively small increased expense of the whole over a tent covered the same way. Now, having reference to the framework itself, it is constructed, preferably, of four sides, or what for convenience may be termed "front" and "rear" sides A and B and "ends" C and D, respectively. Each of these sides and ends is composed of base-pieces  $a$  and the top rails or pieces  $b$ , and these are connected by means of posts or uprights comprising corner-posts  $c$  and the intermediate posts  $d$  and  $d'$  for doors and windows, respectively. It is designed also that each of the foregoing parts shall be separable from all the others when the structure is taken down for shipping or storing, and to this end the base-pieces or sills  $a$  and the top pieces  $b$  are shaped at their ends to form right-angled corners, as seen in Fig. 7, and the pieces  $a$  are connected at their angle on the outside by a single right-angled strap 2, secured to each piece  $a$ , preferably by a single bolt at each end, so that the removal of a single nut and the loosening of a single bolt at this point will separate the two pieces  $a$ . Said pieces, furthermore, are formed with a preferably circular socket  $a'$  in their outer angle and adapted to receive the reduced lower end  $c'$  of corner-post C, which fits snugly therein. The upper rails  $b$  are likewise connected by an outside angle-strap 3, securely bolted at each end through said rails, and an inside angular corner-bracket 4 is secured by the same bolts 5 to said rails and is constructed at its middle to form a preferably right-angled socket in the angle of the two pieces  $b$  and  $b$  to socket the upper extremity or end of post  $c$ . For obvious reasons the lower or sill pieces  $a$  are heavier than the upper piece  $b$ , so that by this construction I bring the outer surface of pieces  $b$  flush with the outer surface of the said pieces and at the same time provide the an-



gle between the two pieces *b* and *b* with all needed strength by reason of the two metallic straps 3 and 4 in the angles thereof, as shown. Each of the outer upper angle-straps 3 has a loop 6 formed in it for connecting stay-rope 7, which is staked down after the manner of such ropes usually for tents. The intermediate posts *d* and *d'* are formed with tenons 8, adapted to rest in mortises 9 in the sill-pieces *a*, and at their upper ends are notched or recessed on their outside to let in the upper cross-pieces *b*, and here also a single bolt 5 through said parts connects them together, and by fastening the nuts upon said bolts as tightly as possible the connection is made firm and rigid, so that altogether the framework constitutes a rigid structure when properly erected. In this instance the posts marked *d* are the side posts of the single door, and the posts *d'* border the several window-openings, and these window-posts are connected by cross-bars 9 at any suitable elevation, according to the height required for the window. G represents a truss or strut provided with long legs or rafters set at an inclination in respect to the ends of the frame and preferably to the corners thereof and are adapted to support the canvas cover at a suitable elevation or inclination relatively, as seen in Fig. 1. In addition to these parts I provide a cross-rod 10, running from front to rear between the top pieces *b* and *b*, from which a curtain may be suspended to form a sleeping-compartment or the like, and this compartment may be further subdivided by drapery from the cross-rod 11, engaged upon cross-rod 10 at one end and into the top of rail *b* at the other end. Indeed, any desired division of the space in the house may be made by means of drapery or the like.

H represents a folding or rolling floor formed out of suitable pieces *h* of flooring and resting in this instance upon the base-piece *a* at its ends and upon suitable cross-pieces *a'* intermediate of said sides.

Having the framework as thus generally outlined and plainly seen in Fig. 2, the whole is covered with a canvas formed in pieces and comprising, first, the body L. (Seen in Fig. 4.) This piece of canvas is cut and fashioned to wrap entirely around the frame from door-post to door-post and has openings 12 to constitute the windows, which come between the intermediate posts *d'* here and there, as above described. The entire framework, furthermore, is provided with suitable buttons 14 or their equivalent, which are fixed to the upper and lower pieces *b* and *a*, respectively, and to the posts *d* and *d'* and cross-pieces 9, and the canvas L has buttonholes corresponding to these buttons at all points, so that the said canvas body may be buttoned on and taken off conveniently and quickly and be firmly held in place when in use. The top or cover M is constructed out of different pieces to constitute a single part, and at its lower edge where it comes to the

top pieces *b* it is provided with a separate inside flap *m*, in which are buttonholes adapted to engage upon the buttons 14 on said pieces *b*, and this engagement is made over side wall L. Then the roof-canvas M itself overlaps flap *m* and side wall L and all the upper horizontal row of buttons on rails *b*, and thus makes a very effective shelter and covering at this point, so as to carry off the water and cause it to drip from the lower edge of the roof, rather than have it run down upon the wall of body-canvas L. Finally, I provide suitable awnings or covers for the windows, comprising the main portion N thereof, having triangular side flaps *n* and an angular brace *n'*, of heavy wire preferably, engaged between its corners in the lower edge of the main portion N and pointed at its ends, so as to catch at any desirable point in the posts *d'* when the awning is open, as at the front of Fig. 1 and shown in Fig. 5. When the awning is closed, it serves to shut the window and is engaged on the buttons at the side of the window, and the flaps are tied across the same, while the brace *n'* hangs on the outside, (rear of Fig. 1.) Thus the window has its cover in the part N whether open or closed, and it may be more or less closed by simply shifting the position of the awning and its brace *n'*. All the windows and the door for that matter may be provided with screens, and in this instance the window-screens S are preferably a flexible fabric provided with buttonholes *s*, Fig. 10, adapted to be buttoned on the window-frame, and hence conveniently removable. They may be of wire or mosquito netting.

What I claim is—

1. The framework for a canvas house comprising the upper and lower horizontal pieces, metallic straps uniting said pieces at their corners and sockets for the corner-posts formed within such corner-straps top and bottom, substantially as set forth.

2. The frame described having base-pieces with sockets in their corners and straps on the outside connecting said pieces around said sockets, the top piece of said frame having inside and outside straps connecting their corners and the inner of said straps bent to form a socket in its angle, and the corner-posts socketed within said straps top and bottom, substantially as set forth.

3. In a canvas-covered house, a suitable frame having vertical sides, in combination with a canvas covering the side of said frame formed in a single piece and provided with openings between its ends for windows, and having buttonholes to fasten it upon said frame, substantially as set forth.

4. In a canvas-covered house, a suitable frame having a truss upon the top thereof, in combination with a canvas top stretched over said truss and having an inside flap with buttonholes to secure it upon the top of the frame and the said canvas top overlapping the lower edge of said flap and the buttons to which it



is secured, thereby shedding the water, and the side wall of the house overlapped by said top, substantially as set forth.

5 In a canvas-covered house, a suitable skeleton frame and a canvas wall having openings for windows, and a covering for said windows consisting of an awning having buttonholes in its edges adapted to be fastened down upon the window and closing the same, said  
10 awning provided with a suitable brace at its bottom to hold it open, substantially as set forth.

6. The house substantially as described, having a canvas wall with window-openings and a framework about said openings provided with buttons, and a window-screen having buttonholes in its edges engaged on said buttons, substantially as set forth. 15

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 27th day of June, 1902.

JOHN HENRY HAGEDORN.

Witnesses:

R. B. MOSER,  
T. M. MADDEN.